



STANDARD TELEPHONES
For Editorial, News and Society
Department, Call Only Phone No.
221.
For Subscription and Advertising
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RANDOM REFERENCES

Colored Outing—This evening the colored people of the city will occupy the pavilion and the river grove at The Hermitage to indulge in a dancing party. Aside from dancing, the company will have luncheon and refreshments and an interesting program of music and song will be given.

Kodak finishing—Trips studio. —
Boys Raid a Home—While the guests attending the birthday party of Miss Fay Tribe, 561 Twenty-ninth street last evening, were seated in the front of the house, boys raided the rear and carried off the good things that had been provided for the birthday feast. The screen door was broken in by the intruders when they carried out the freezer of ice cream. The cakes were taken through a window of the pantry.

Advertisers must have their copy ready for the Evening Standard the evening before the day on which the advertisement is to appear in order to insure publication.

Death of Milton Estes—Dr. N. D. Estes received word yesterday that his father, Milton Estes, died in Los Angeles Saturday. The information came in a letter written by George Estes, another son living in Texas. Milton Estes was a pioneer of Colorado and the famous Estes park was named for him. The body was taken to Denver and buried there on Tuesday.

Call 421 for the news, editorial and society departments of the Standard.

Live Birds—Two eaglets of the golden species arrived at the local Eagles club from Lakeside yesterday, but the sender forgot to leave his name. Although happy to receive the live ones, the members of the lodge are puzzled as to what to do with them now that they are here.

Old papers for sale at this office; 25c per hundred.

George Vance Arrested—Charging that he stole a bicycle from H. C. Olsen, 465 Twentieth street, George Vance was brought from Salt Lake yesterday by Sergeant O. H. Mohlman to stand trial on the charge of petit larceny. The wheel was recovered in Salt Lake.

First-Class Auto Service—Call up Elite Cafe, Phone 72.

Default Entered—In the case of John Green and John Green against William Wheeler, Jr., et al, the default of the defendants has been entered in the district court records.

There are as many different kinds of Butter as there are people to eat it. When you buy Butter, ask for "B & G," and your grocer will give you the "Right" kind.

Rains General—Not only has Ogden been the center of heavy rains during the last few days, but the storm has been general over Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and parts of Colorado, according to information received at the local forestry office. The rains have done great good. The moisture insured improved grazing, and will solve the water question for the sheep and the cattle. In addition, crops have been supplied with moisture and the fire danger has been lessened.

Free Concert at the Hermitage every afternoon and Sunday evenings.

RE-PURCHASE OF THE SCOTT VESSEL

London, June 26.—The Scott Antarctic vessel, the Terra Nova, has been repurchased by a firm of sealers, who were the original owners, and who will shortly send the vessel to New Foundland, where she will be employed again in sealing.

Free Concert at the Hermitage every afternoon and Sunday evenings.

Specials — At — THE NATIONAL

The values given this week will be well worth your time for investigation. An excellent line of specials on display at reduced prices.



Wrights' Clothing Store

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Wrights' Clothing Store

The Last Call Before We Move

Just after the Fourth of July this Clothing Business will be moved to our handsome new home just north of our Big Store.

It will be a convenient new plant — arranged to serve you quickly and well and will be connected to the main building by an arch.

We have several hundred men's and boys' suits to be sold before the move. All handsome new suits of this season's best styles—many of the famous Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits. In order to move as many as possible, Removal Sale prices are offered on the entire line of clothing.

Men's Suits

Nine dollars and seventy-five cents will buy Men's Suits at this sale which are worth up to \$13.75, and they are all of this season's models. In the lot are some of the splendid Cloth Craft Suits—of all wool materials—superior linings and remarkable workmanship. Suits for stout men as well as the extra "longs" and the medium models

\$9.75

Men's Suits

A saving of \$7 to \$10 will be possible in the line of suits which are to be sold at \$17. In this lot are the handsome Hart Schaffner & Marx two-piece suits for summer, as well as the three-piece styles for summer and fall wear. Every suit in this lot is of all wool material — matchless Hart Schaffner & Marx style and values to \$25

\$17

Odd Pants

Men's odd pants in a variety of materials which will enable one to match the coat you have been wearing, in case an entire new suit is not required.

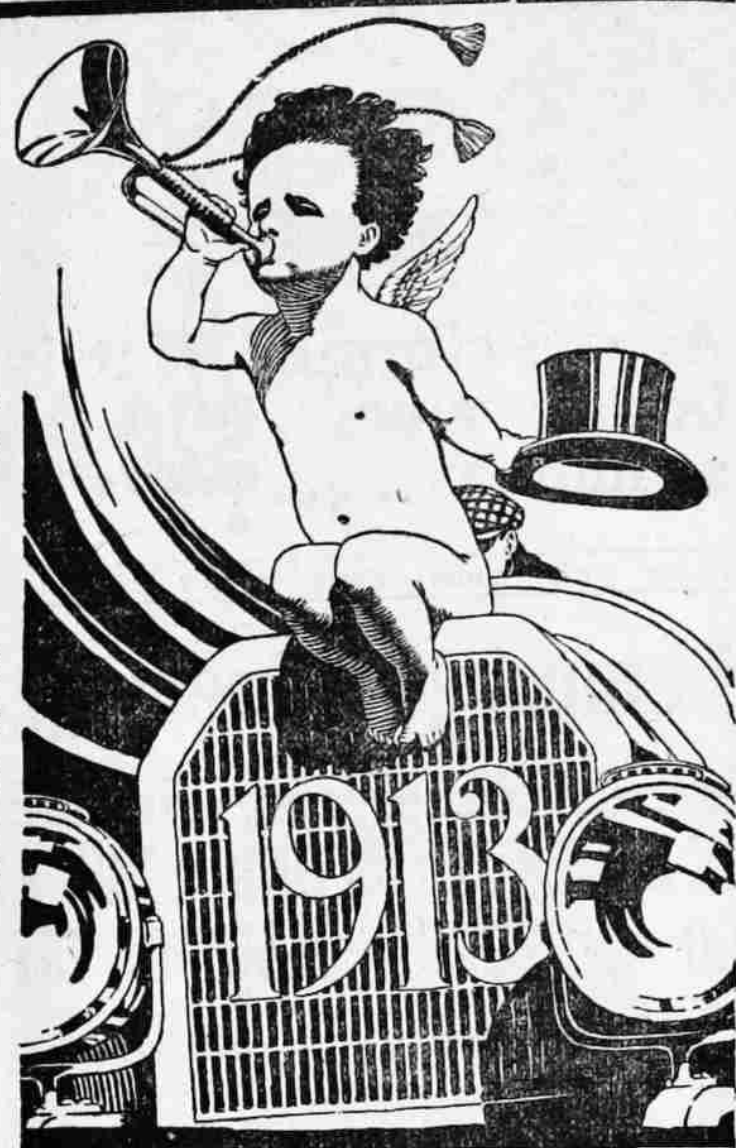
These trousers have the same splendid style and fit as those with the suits, and the saving will be at least one-fifth of the regular value. Boys' odd pants are also included.

Wash Suits

Wash suits for boys—those cool, comfortable two-piece suits which are made of the best materials and in a splendid variety of styles. We have not taken merely a few from the stock to be offered at the sale prices, but have included the entire stock. The savings will be unusual before removal.

Boys' Clothing

Short pants suits for the younger fellows. The line includes the famous Elk Junior Brand as well as all of the boys' suits in stock. The materials are of the same splendid mixtures and plain fabrics as the men's clothing, and the styles are up to the minute. The trousers in all cases are the very newest style of Knickerbockers. Removal sale prices made on the entire line.



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

WRIGHTS' CLOTHING STORE

MERCHANTS ARE ADDRESSED BY JOS. CHEZ

The Retail Merchants of Utah, at their convention held yesterday in the Eagles' hall, endorsed the resolutions of the national association encouraging the merchants to get into politics and send business men to the legislative offices in place of lawyers. The movement to amend the bankruptcy laws to include meat and grocery bills before advantage can be taken of the act was also endorsed. So too, the merchants were in favor of prohibiting the slaughter of calves, believing that the killing of the calves, is one of the reasons for the high cost of beef.

President J. M. Carlson of Ogden opened the meeting and addresses were made by John Farr and Vice President C. M. Lees. After the secretary read his report, there was a general discussion of topics of interest.

B. M. Olsen, president of the Salt Lake association, pointed out the benefits of the organization by calling attention to the advantages secured by the butchers and grocers.

A plea for greater boosting spirit was made by J. M. Carver who also advised the merchants to broaden out and become better acquainted with the administration of their cities. He believed the pure food laws to be one of the causes of the high cost of living as the public is being supplied with unadulterated food.

Following the addresses of the afternoon, there was a discussion of the questions placed in the box at the opening of the meeting. It was agreed as a result of the discussions, that merchants make a mistake in allowing too large credit. The success of the auto delivery wagon was admitted. It was agreed that the Sunday closing laws are not enforced.

A banquet was held at the Hermitage after the opening session, the delegates being taken to the resort in automobiles.

In the evening, D. F. Steele delivered an address on "Credits" and W. A. James explained the new constitution and by-laws of the organization, which were adopted.

Joseph Chez, the attorney, explained the new mercantile law and pointed out how the merchants of the state are benefited by it.

Address by Joseph Chez.

Attorney Chez, in part, said: "I appreciate the invitation extended to me

to speak to so representative a body of the merchants and business men of our state in annual convention assembled, and particularly on the subject which has been assigned me by your committee. The most advanced step which has been taken by your organization was last winter, when a committee was appointed by your body to formulate a measure for the protection of the creditors and which resulted in the introduction and the subsequent passage of what is now known as the new garnishment law. And at this time I want to publicly commend Honorable J. W. Wilcox, representative from Weber county, for the splendid service he rendered in introducing said measure, and for his faithful and untiring efforts which resulted in its passage and its approval by the governor. In saying this I also include Mr. Wilcox's colleagues from this county, and in fact, all the representatives and senators who supported the legislation, and as it passed by an almost unanimous vote it means that I commend practically all of them.

"The new garnishment law gives relief which the old law did not give, and has proved a boon to the business interests, not only of Ogden, but of the entire state of Utah. I am not surprised that some of the members of my profession do not approve of the law, and frequently criticize it, but when they are asked to point out any specific objection to it, or put their finger on any part which is not good legislation, and fair to everybody, they evade the question and hide behind the old time platitudes. That it is unconstitutional. Such is the stock in trade of a lawyer when driven into a corner will make the sweeping declaration that the law is unconstitutional. Such an answer is one of glittering generalities and one which covers a multitude of sins, and of easy expediency. But he is not misled by any such assertions, or deceived by those who voice them, whether members of the bar, or otherwise, for they are no friends of yours, nor friendly to your interests, but they are the vapors and notes of despair uttered by victims who have been legislated out of revenues heretofore enjoyed in defeating your honest claims by seeking the dissolution of attachments under the old law. Before the garnishment bill became a law, it had, of necessity, to pass the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, and also the judiciary committee of the senate, and each of the said committees were composed of as good lawyers as some of those who have been whining about its unconstitutionality. Further, the governor, before signing it, had it carefully looked into by the legal department of the state and all this talk about it not being constitutional is a delusion and a

snare, and deserves no consideration whatever at your hands.

"Since the law has been in force a little over a month, our office alone has collected over \$600 in claims—of which \$288 was on a contract which my client gave up as hopeless, and which would never have been collected except for the new law, and what is more, there is a doubt in my mind, whether more than one-half of the balance of the claims mentioned would have been realized on had no such law been enacted. The reason is that under the old attachment law, no writ of garnishment could have been obtained to secure the payment of the claims which were obtained, which judgment was obtained which ordinarily requires two or three months, meanwhile the debtor withdraws his property and laughs at your defeat. In Salt Lake City good results have likewise been obtained and there is no question but what thousands of dollars, and I say this advisedly, have already been collected for the merchants and creditors of our state, the greater part of which would have been lost but for the enactment of this new garnishment law, introduced and fathered by Representative Wilcox of Ogden, and unanimously supported by the entire Weber county delegation of representatives and senators in the last legislature."

"Under the old law, a writ of garnishment could not be obtained unless attachment proceedings were first instituted, and before attachment proceedings could be brought, it was necessary to establish one of five extraordinary grounds, to wit: (a) that the debtor is a non-resident of the state of Utah; (b) that the debtor is about to leave the state of Utah, (not a city or town or county, but the state of Utah) with intent to defraud his creditors; (c) that he is selling, assigning or disposing of his property with intent to defraud his creditors; (d) That he has already done so; (e) or that he fraudulently contracted the debt. One of the grounds must exist as a pre-requisite for attachment proceedings which the creditors must show by making and filing an affidavit and also executing a bond to protect the debtor in the event the creditor is unable to establish, by proof, the allegations set out in his affidavit. Thereupon the debtor can file a denial of the allegations in the creditors affidavit for attachment proceedings, and the creditor must establish, by competent evidence, the various allegations set forth in his affidavit, or any one of them, so that it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a writ of garnishment based upon the attachment proceedings as heretofore provided. This only put a premium upon the person playing the role of a "dead beat," and gave him a tremendous advantage, while the honest creditor who had parted with his goods,

wares and merchandise, was at a great disadvantage, in fact the former legislation favored the debtor as against the creditor.

"In order to overcome the existing inequality the merchants formulated a bill, and I wish to say that I shared in preparing it, and am justly proud of the fact, which sought to amend the attachment and garnishment law. The new law does not repeal the old attachment and garnishment law, but adds thereto in such a way that a writ of garnishment may be had upon filing a suit on a contract, express or implied, in any justice of the peace court, municipal, city or district court of our state, or upon any judgment or decree already obtained by the plaintiff filing an affidavit that he is or has cause to be apprehensive of the loss of money, goods, chattels, merchandise or effects belonging to the debtor, which is in the hands or under the control of a third party or garnishee, and that he has filed, against said debtor a suit on a contract, express or implied, in one of the courts we have named, which is pending, and he therefore asks the court to issue a writ of garnishment which is to be served upon the said third party or garnishee, and thereupon, said third party, or garnishee is thereafter, upon service of said writ of garnishment, required to hold said money, goods, chattels, or effects in his hands, or under his control, until the case pending is disposed of. Meanwhile the garnishee is required to make disclosure of what money or effects belonging to said debtor are in his hands or under his control.

"By this amendment the creditors are enabled to obtain a writ of garnishment immediately upon filing the suit in the courts I have named, or any one of them, and have the third party or garnishee, hold all money or effects belonging to the debtor, which are not exempt by law of our state, until the suit is terminated; and if the creditor obtains a judgment against the debtor, said third party or garnishee is required to pay into court, whatever money or effects he holds for the debtor, the same to be applied on said judgment.

"Under the old law, this could not be done—in fact no garnishment could be obtained unless one of the five grounds enumerated existed on which to base an attachment proceeding, and if none of the said grounds existed, or if the creditor were unable to satisfactorily prove by competent evidence any of the said grounds, the creditor was absolutely helpless in protecting his claim against the debtor. In such event he must first obtain a judgment, which of course, required from one month to three or four, meanwhile, the debtor withdrew his wages or property and effects in the hands or under the control of the third party, and by the time the cred-

itors obtained his judgment, there was nothing to be had to satisfy the same.

"No honest man can object to the new law. It gives the debtor his exemptions the same as he heretofore enjoyed; it does not impair any of his rights whatever—it only seeks to subject his money or property to be applied upon the creditors' judgment, provided, the creditor obtains a judgment, and as the creditor must establish his right to a judgment before he can obtain it, in any court—it results in no injustice or injury to the debtor whatever.

"As I said before, this new legislation does not repeal the old attachment law, or the old garnishment law, but only adds thereto and enlarges it, and makes it broader, so that the friends of the old law cannot object to this measure as it in no wise abridges it, but on the contrary, it broadens its scope and enlarges its usefulness, so that writs of garnishment may be had under the old law if so desired, as well as under the new, giving the litigants an added right to garnishment proceedings. In this, that the litigant may first obtain attachment and supplement it with a writ of garnishment, or he may proceed directly with the garnishment proceedings, omitting the issuance of a writ of attachment.

"This in brief is a resume of the new garnishment law. There are many pertinent reasons why it should have been enacted, and there are none why it should not, and as the time passes, experience proves, its worth and usefulness and vindicates all the claims made for it by its most earnest supporters."

The following officers for the year were elected:
President, Frederick Weigh, Salt Lake; first vice president, D. F. Steele, Ogden; second vice president, J. S. Carver, Ogden; third vice president, C. M. Lees, Salt Lake; fourth vice president, J. M. Carlson, Ogden; secretary-treasurer, L. M. Blackmar, Salt Lake.

The board of directors will consist of the following:
G. A. Nicholas, chairman, Ogden; T. S. Davis, F. W. Wilson, B. M. Olsen, H. P. Neilson, J. H. Hartog of Salt Lake, and F. E. Williams, John Farr, J. S. Daniels, J. H. Bishop and W. A. James of Ogden.

The next convention city will be Salt Lake.

Colored people's dance at The Hermitage, on June 26. Come and see the dance.

When put to the test, some virtues are found to be thinly veneered.—Chicago News.

THREW A STONE; HE MAY BE INSANE

Frank Smith, the old man, arrested for throwing a stone through the plate glass window of the Union Pacific city ticket office in the Orpheum building, is to be examined as to his sanity because of the startling declarations made by him in police court this morning.

Smith stated that at one time he was injured by employees of the Oregon Short Line and since that time he cannot see property owned by that road without being taken with an irresistible impulse to destroy it.

The old man was arrested about 9:30 o'clock last evening, after he had thrown a rock through the window. He had been observed walking up and down the sidewalk and then, without further ado, he selected a missile from the dirt piled up where a hole had been dug for a steel pole. The stone was thrown with such force that it cut a clean hole through the plate glass.

After committing the damage the man made no effort to avoid arrest, and when placed in custody stated that he thought he saw an enemy back of the glass in the room.

In Judge Reeder's court he pleaded guilty and when pressed for an explanation stated that the stone was thrown out of personal spite. He declared that he had not drunk, and asserted that he had not touched liquor for a year. When asked as to his alleged injury by employees, he refused to give details but stated that the effect of the injury caused his desire to destroy railroad property.

Judge Reeder ordered a continuance of the matter until the examining board can investigate his mental condition.

Smith is 70 years of age and gives his trade as that of a blacksmith.

Do you know about the many new attractions for the children at The Hermitage?

It is worth remembering that Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, who is telling the Parisians that "idealism is virtually dead in America," has gone abroad to have his eyes treated.—Boston Herald.